

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES

The Best Yet
A Good Sterling Silver Thimble for 25c.

We are now importing these goods direct from the manufacturers and can give you the best goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just Think. A Good Sterling Silver Thimble for 25c.

We also carry a stock in Gold, Gold Filled, Silver with Gold Inlaid, and FANCY SILVER, at prices from 50c. to \$8.

CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.,
Jewellers, 47 Government St.

.....Smoke.....

COPE'S GOLDEN MAGNET TOBACCO

.....AND.....

Isherwood's Egyptian Cigarettes.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y AGENTS.

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in
Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

—AT—

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.



REAL ENJOYMENT....

There is real enjoyment in getting a good thing, in knowing it when you have got it, in keeping it when you know it. Our goods sold at low prices are a real enjoyment.

Corn Starch, 3 packages 25c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, per box 40c
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 3 pkgs 25c
Taylor's " 3-1-2 lbs 25c
Island Cream Cheese, each 15c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

MONEY

To lend on approved mortgage security (Victoria City) in sums of \$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000. Apply to.....
A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN

Goals and Wood FOR THE WINTER.

Now is the time to get your winter supply. First Quality Dry Cordwood, \$3.50 (thus been cut 18 months).
Alexandra Coals, \$5.50.
Old reliable Wellington, \$6.00.
BAKER & COLSTON, James Bay, Telephone 407.

Victoria Water Works

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of October next all water rates and rents will be due and payable at the City Hall on the last day of each month. It paid within 15 days of becoming due a discount will be allowed, except in the case of meter rates, which are net. If not so paid the water may be shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, August 30, 1898.

...W. JONES...

AUCTIONEER.

Offers for sale, by private bargain, one of the choicest homesteads on the Island, containing 510 acres of land, with large, well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100 acres cultivated land, the whole well fenced; fronting on a fine sporting lake and the main trunk roads, six miles from the city; close to church, school and railway station. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered investors. Price low; terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
86 Government street.

LIBERTY OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon
tins, at 60c per gallon; pure white lead,
56 per 100 lbs. No. 1 white lead, \$5.50
per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, 421

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon
tins, at 60c per gallon; pure white lead,
56 per 100 lbs. No. 1 white lead, \$5.50
per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, 421

STUDIO, Room 83, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B.C.

Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

Prof. C. Gartner, B.A.
Voice Production, Art of Singing
and Instrumental Music...

An opportunity for receiving a thorough musical education. The methods used in teaching are those of the leading European masters and inventors of music. For

instructors and students call or address

STUDIO, Room 83, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B.C.

Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

cost of using a gas range in this city

does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at

the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free

of charge Gas Cooking and Heating

Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced

rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cook-

ing purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

cost of using a gas range in this city

does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at

the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free

of charge Gas Cooking and Heating

Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced

rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cook-

ing purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

cost of using a gas range in this city

does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at

the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free

of charge Gas Cooking and Heating

Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced

rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cook-

ing purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

cost of using a gas range in this city

does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at

the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free

of charge Gas Cooking and Heating

Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced

rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cook-

ing purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

cost of using a gas range in this city

does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at

the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free

of charge Gas Cooking and Heating

Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced

rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cook-

ing purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A gas stove is always ready

for instant use, day or night. 3—A

gas stove will do all the cooking a

coal or wood stove does only quicker

and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means

less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in

contact with the gas. 6—The average

RUMORS ARE RIFE.

Both Dreyfus and General Deboiselle Reported Dead Through Disgrace.

The Popular Will Promises Shortly to Release and Lionize Dreyfus.

Esterhazy's Amazing Coolness—The President's Attitude Arouses Indignation.

Paris, Sept. 1.—(midnight)—The Dreyfus case presents no new features tonight, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks. Another report is that Gen. Deboiselle, who has just resigned the post of chief of the general staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are undoubtedly without foundation.

Col. Paty du Clam is on a vacation trip in Switzerland, and there is no confirmation of the statement of Le Patrie that he has been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery. Gen. Gonzo, assistant chief of the general staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavagnac, minister for war, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month.

The lull in the news has, however, in no way diminished the popular excitement. The latest cartoon of M. Forain aptly hits off the situation. It represents two soldiers, one standing and the other sitting on a bench, and reading a newspaper.

"What are you reading?" says the former; "about the Czar's letter?" "No," the latter replies, "about the Henry suicide."

The movement in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds, and, considering recent events, Major Count Wulff Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude. In the course of an interview yesterday, he expressed astonishment that Lieut.-Col. Henry was allowed to have a razor. Henry's death, he said, was regrettable, because doubtless he had other revelations to make.

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his forced retirement from active service in the army.

Having died uncondemned, Henry's remains are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Pough, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy. Several officers of the general staff, it is said to-night, have asked to be sent to their regiments. General Renouard, the new chief of staff, is understood to have a free hand, and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers, if he thinks fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification. The government's position is most unhappy, and notices of interpellation in the chamber multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris at such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the chamber.

PACIFIC CABLE PLANS.
The American Company Proposes to Circle the Globe With Hawaii as a Working Base.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—It is just reported that Lieutenant Morgan, United States engineer corps, was drowned in the storm yesterday, with six regulars. He went out in a yawl to rescue the sailors of an Italian bark. The yawl capsized, and Morgan, with his men, were drowned.

A BAD SOLDIER.

Murderer Stafford, of the United States Army, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 1.—The United States transport Whitney reached this city to-day from Porto Rico. The Whitney brought, heavily shackled, Private Alexander Laduke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who killed Private Thomas Stafford, in Ponce, and who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to life imprisonment. Stafford was a Canadian.

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM.

No Apparent Prospect of the Early Termination of the American Rolling Mills Strike.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—General Manager Schuyler, of the American Steel & Wire company, has issued an ultimatum to the strikers of the American mill to-day, in which he says:

"We are going to run this mill, and we are going to run it before long. The jobs are for the old men who want them, or they must stand aside and let others take their places. We will not compromise; we will not receive a committee of strikers; neither will we submit to arbitration."

The strikers show no sign of weakening. They claim to be more sanguine than ever of ultimately winning out the struggle.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Port Simpson to be Treated as a Foreign Mission—La Minerve Reappears.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At the Methodist conference to-day, Rev. Dr. Carman, in his opening address, referred at length to his tour through British Columbia, and in encouraging terms. He stated his conviction that Port Simpson would be better treated as a foreign mission, controlled directly from the mission rooms.

Paris, Ont., Sept. 1.—Henry Wolls, injured on the railway track here, died an hour after the accident.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—La Minerve has reappeared as a French newspaper, with Hon. G. A. Nantel in charge.

CONSERVATIVES WIN A SEAT.

Campbell Captures Queen's, Prince Edward, With a Safe Majority.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1.—Later and full returns prove the election of William Campbell, Conservative, in Queens, by 75 majority. The seat in the legislature was formerly held by ex-Premier Warburton, Liberal, whose majority was 344.

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS.

Writs Issued Yesterday and Returnable By Middle of October.

At last the long-looked-for writs are out for the provincial by-elections, the announcement being made in the British Columbia Gazette of yesterday. These elections are to fill the places in the legislature made vacant by the acceptance of office by the present cabinet. This means that there will be an election at Vancouver, at which Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton and Hon. Joseph Martin will seek to be returned; in the West Riding of Yale, for Hon. C. A. Semili; and in the Nelson Riding of West Kootenay for Hon. J. F. Hume. Hon. Dr. McKechnie being merely a member of the council, without portfolio, does not need to go back to the people for approval. The writs are issued to the returning officers with the nomination day blank, as is the usual practice, the writs being returnable to the registrar of the Supreme court on or before October 15.

CHINA CALLS FOR BEER.

Additional Evidence From Milwaukee that Civilization Forces Are At Work.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—What may be expected in the way of increased commerce between the United States and its newly acquired territory is fairly illustrated by an order for bottled beer received by a brewing company in the city. The Chicago brewer called an order for sixty-seven barrels for immediate shipment. The cars are being loaded and will be forwarded by special trains via the Canadian, Northern and Central Pacific routes.

THE CONVENIENT "NIGHTIE."
It May Not Be Worn On Active Service, But It's Useful Just The Same.

A letter from Cuba written by a soldier in the volunteer army gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a nightshirt sent to him by loving friends in Gotham. He says:

"Nearly every man in our regiment received a nightshirt from the Ladies Aid, and they came in for cheering guns. The wind and rain keep the shirts in bad shape, and rags are scarce. They were all glad to get the shirts, as it is better to have your guns in good shape than to sleep in a night-gown."

MINE MASTERS ABDUCTED.

Striking Missourians Adopt High Handed Proceedings in the Course of a Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Panama, Iles, says that six hundred striking miners this afternoon seized David J. Overholst and Levi S. Overholst, president and superintendent respectively of the Springside mines. The two officials were taken out of their buggies by the mob and carried in the direction of the mines. Nothing is known of their fate.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Here Is One Chicago Boy Who Found That It Meant a Fortune to Him.

John Carmody, the globe-trotting Chicago newsboy, who made a small fortune selling papers in the Klondike, is back at his home, 446 Milwaukee avenue, says the Chicago Chronicle, with \$1,000 in gold dust to show for his enterprise. He claims to have made and spent over \$4,000 more while in Alaska and has a claim near Circle City which he values at \$10,000. When asked about his experience in the far North, Carmody, who is only 17 years old, said:

"Does it seem good to be at home again? You bet it does. Dawson City is a great place to make a pile quick, but Chicago knocks it all hollow as a place to live the year round. I'm going back again next spring, though, to sell papers and keep track of my claim. I broke the record for the trip between Seattle and Dawson on the way up, and have a certificate from the collector of customs at Circle City to that effect."

"I had about 1,600 papers, mostly published in Seattle, and at Skagway a gang of about 25 fellows who had been selling papers there tried to steal my papers, but they didn't succeed, and at Dawson I got \$1 or \$1.50 apiece for them. I would have sold out the whole lot at \$1.50 each, but three days after my arrival another chap got in with a lot of papers a day later than mine, and I had to lower my price to \$1 while he could get only a quarter apiece for his."

"When all my papers were gone I sold oranges at \$1 each, and at Skagway used to get 50 cents for selling a pair of boots. For a while I had all there was in town. I made the trip between Skagway and Seattle seven times with papers, selling them along the route at from 10 to 25 cents each."

Few youngsters have travelled as much as Carmody, who when 10 years old, developed a wandering tendency, and has since been all over this country, besides visiting Germany, France and England as a newsboy and bootblack. At present he wears patent leather shoes and dresses in the height of style.

THE "STAR'S" CABLE.
Chamberlain To Confer With Canadian Ministers—The Atlantic Mail Service.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the provincial council of the Independent Order of Foresters, the following resolution was adopted: "We voted a bonus of \$5,000 for his zeal in building the beautiful Foresters' Temple in Toronto, and for other services to the order. He was also voted a salary of \$10,000 yearly for three years."

During the month of August the land department of the P. E. I. sold of 19,438 acres of land for a total sum of \$64,000. This is more than double the sales of August a year ago, when 9,640 acres were disposed of for \$30,200.

AFTER TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Castaway Sailors on the Atlantic Coast Rescued From Impending Death.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1.—The Labrador mail steamer Aspasia, which arrived here today, reports the disappearance of a sailor on record. She brought two American seamen, John Grady and Duncan Chisholm, who got astray from the steamer George Campbell in a dense fog on July 29, one hundred and forty miles off Fogo Islands. They were adrift four days and suffered terribly. Some time ago they were forced to eat raw fish and they were in a bad condition when rescued by the schooner Flying Fawn, bound to Labrador.

PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW.

The Originators of Nanaimo's Dry Sunday Will Not Press the Charges.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—(Special)—The municipal council has been given the privilege of withdrawing the charges against seven hotel keepers for violation of the Sunday observance by-law. This law has been declared illegal.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says:—"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for piles, eczematic skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

Montreal, Sept. 1.—La Minerve has reappeared as a French newspaper, with Hon. G. A. Nantel in charge.

CONSERVATIVES WIN A SEAT.

Campbell Captures Queen's, Prince Edward, With a Safe Majority.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1.—Later and full returns prove the election of William Campbell, Conservative, in Queens, by 75 majority. The seat in the legislature was formerly held by ex-Premier Warburton, Liberal, whose majority was 344.

BRITAIN SAID "HALT!"

Ready to Stand by America Against the Armies of Europe.

Uncle Sam Can Now Realize the Staunchness of British Friendship.

France, Germany and Russia in Alliance But to Be Disappointed.

London, Sept. 1.—W. Wilson, editor of the London Year Book an other publications, amplifies the articles which were written by the Spectator on Saturday last regarding France's attitude toward the United States in the late war. He says that not long after the opening of the late war, the French government conceived a plan the object of which was to rescue Spain, to administer a rebuke to American ambition and to assert European supremacy in the complications of the West Indian world.

By combination of good fortune and diplomatic adroitness, the French government secured the support of the other continental powers, Germany, and Russia included. The stroke was all but completely prepared, and nothing remained but to secure, if not the active adherence, at least the tacit consent of the English government.

At this point the first and last check to the scheme was received. The English people, so reasoned the French cabinet, have suffered more from American aggression of late years, than any other nation. Deeply angered by the worst part of the Americans they must have reached the limit to their endurance under the menace of President Cleveland, and here, therefore, is their opportunity for an easy and overwhelming revenge.

Accordingly the proposition of diplomatic intervention if it should be sufficient, or force of arms if needful, was definitely submitted to Lord Salisbury.

To the unmeasured surprise and grief of the French cabinet a reply was delivered to the effect that if the plan was not directly abandoned, not only would Her Majesty's government refuse to countenance its execution but would join forces with the American government and declare war upon France and such supporters as might come to her assistance.

The negotiations fell through and the French government was compelled to retreat.

THE VALUE OF NEWS.

Here Is One Chicago Boy Who Found That It Meant a Fortune to Him.

John Carmody, the globe-trotting Chicago newsboy, who made a small fortune selling papers in the Klondike, is back at his home, 446 Milwaukee avenue, says the Chicago Chronicle, with \$1,000 in gold dust to show for his enterprise.

He claims to have made and spent over \$4,000 more while in Alaska and has a claim near Circle City which he values at \$10,000. When asked about his experience in the far North, Carmody, who is only 17 years old, said:

"Does it seem good to be at home again? You bet it does. Dawson City is a great place to make a pile quick, but Chicago knocks it all hollow as a place to live the year round. I'm going back again next spring, though, to sell papers and keep track of my claim. I broke the record for the trip between Seattle and Dawson on the way up, and have a certificate from the collector of customs at Circle City to that effect."

"I had about 1,600 papers, mostly published in Seattle, and at Skagway a gang of about 25 fellows who had been selling papers there tried to steal my papers, but they didn't succeed, and at Dawson I got \$1 or \$1.50 apiece for them. I would have sold out the whole lot at \$1.50 each, but three days after my arrival another chap got in with a lot of papers a day later than mine, and I had to lower my price to \$1 while he could get only a quarter apiece for his."

"When all my papers were gone I sold oranges at \$1 each, and at Skagway used to get 50 cents for selling a pair of boots. For a while I had all there was in town. I made the trip between Skagway and Seattle seven times with papers, selling them along the route at from 10 to 25 cents each."

Few youngsters have travelled as much as Carmody, who when 10 years old, developed a wandering tendency, and has since been all over this country, besides visiting Germany, France and England as a newsboy and bootblack. At present he wears patent leather shoes and dresses in the height of style.

THE "STAR'S" CABLE.
Chamberlain To Confer With Canadian Ministers—The Atlantic Mail Service.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the provincial council of the Independent Order of Foresters, the following resolution was adopted: "We voted a bonus of \$5,000 for his zeal in building the beautiful Foresters' Temple in Toronto, and for other services to the order. He was also voted a salary of \$10,000 yearly for three years."

During the month of August the land department of the P. E. I. sold of 19,438 acres of land for a total sum of \$64,000. This is more than double the sales of August a year ago, when 9,640 acres were disposed of for \$30,200.

AFTER TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Castaway Sailors on the Atlantic Coast Rescued From Impending Death.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1.—The Labrador mail steamer Aspasia, which arrived here today, reports the disappearance of a sailor on record. She brought two American seamen, John Grady and Duncan Chisholm, who got astray from the steamer George Campbell in a dense fog on July 29, one hundred and forty miles off Fogo Islands. They were adrift four days and suffered terribly. Some time ago they were forced to eat raw fish and they were in a bad condition when rescued by the schooner Flying Fawn, bound to Labrador.

PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW.

The Originators of Nanaimo's Dry Sunday Will Not Press the Charges.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—(Special)—The municipal council has been given the privilege of withdrawing the charges against seven hotel keepers for violation of the Sunday observance by-law. This law has been declared illegal.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says:—"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for piles, eczematic skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

Montreal, Sept. 1.—La Minerve has reappeared as a French newspaper, with Hon. G. A. Nantel in charge.

CONSERVATIVES WIN A SEAT.

Campbell Captures Queen's, Prince Edward, With a Safe Majority.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1.—Later and full returns prove the election of William Campbell, Conservative, in Queens, by 75 majority. The seat in the legislature was formerly held by ex-Premier Warburton, Liberal, whose majority was 344.

THE ROSSLAND CAMP.

Lily May Sold For Big Money—Deer Park a Second Le Roi

ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

An Old Cariboo Baker Sends a Cake to Some of His Former Boarders.

Mr. Olson Spends the Day in Seeing the City—The New C. P. R. Agent.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" Bob Patterson, who in the sixties conducted the Wake-up Jack restaurant in Cariboo is of the opinion that they should not, and he has taken an effective manner of proving his sincerity. Mr. Patterson left Cariboo about 1871, returning to his old home in Edinburgh. By many he had no doubt been forgotten; by others, if remembered, seldom thought of.

But "Old Bob" had still a little corner in his heart for the men who worked in the streams of Cariboo for the yellow metal, while he baked their bread, their bacon and their beans, or, in later years, their spring chickens, turkey and other delicacies, when, under his management, the Wake-up Jack became the Dolomites of Cariboo, even the prices being as high as at the famous New York resort.

Bob, too, remembered the failings of his little coterie of Cariboo friends, but perhaps he forgot that they could not be just as free as of old with their digestive organs. For he has sent them a big fresh cake, not such as their "mothers used to make," but the kind that occupied the place of honor on the long table in the Wake-up Jack on festive occasions.

The cake arrived here yesterday by special courier, a gentleman just arrived from Edinburgh, and, by Bob's directions, was placed in the hands of Mr. J. H. Todd, to be distributed among a chosen few, nine old Cariboo veterans. Besides Mr. Todd, Chief Sheppard, Mr. James Mann, Mr. Alexander Jack and several others are to receive pieces of the cake.

Bob Patterson was a well-known character in Cariboo. He first took charge of the Wake-up Jack in 1863, and some of those who have just received a piece of the cake made in the Edinburgh bakery, can remember paying him 2½ ounces of gold, or about \$40 a week, for board, and bacon and beans was the principal dish.

As the table improved, the order generally observed in cities was reversed, and the prices came down, until in 1869 the best board on the Coast could be had at the Wake-up Jack for \$16, or one ounce a week. This was \$6 more than charged at other restaurants, but the fare was better; and, besides, plum pudding was served on Sundays and all holidays.

SEEING THE SIGHTS.

"Things have changed since—"

How many times Mr. A. Olson, of the Australian ranch, Quesnelle, heard that yesterday, when renewing acquaintances with men he had not seen for from 25 to 35 years, it would be hard to say. The old pioneer rancher of the great interior of British Columbia was around to eat on all "the boys," under the guidance of Chief Sheppard, with whom he first came to British Columbia from Australia in 1861; and others went around to his hotel to look him up.

There were many strange sights to see also, because when Mr. Olson went to Cariboo in 1863, to remain until a few months ago, never once coming out, and on only one occasion until the present coming as far as the 150-Mile House, electric lights and electric cars were unknown, the warships were hardly up to the present ones, the only railway he had seen was a short line in Australia, and Victoria was a city of tents.

With William and S. Devens and George Cook, Mr. Olson took up the Australian ranch, then a dense forest, in 1863, and cleared a large portion of it by the most primitive methods, there being few animals and no machinery to assist in the work. Now there are 200 acres cleared, modern agricultural machinery is at work in the fields, and big flumes carry water from the river to the sections that require irrigation.

Mr. Olson is the only survivor of the quartette of pioneer ranchers. William Downes died in 1872, S. Downes in June last, and Cook in California. Only those who went through it can appreciate the hard work done by the four men in cutting a ranch out of the woods. Mr. Olson is down for treatment for an attack of rheumatism.

CHANGE OF AGENCIES.

Mr. George L. Courtney yesterday retired from the general agency in this city of the Canadian



CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Consipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who are not able to find a cure for the headache in many ways, will they will be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others fail.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take, one or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 15 cents; five for 50. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price.

G.P.N. CO., LIMITED

Steamer

"TEES"

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Becton & Co.'s wharf for DYEA, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, Wrangell and Way Ports.

Connecting with Bennett Lake and Klondike navigation steamers Flora, Nora and Orra. Leaving every third day for Dawson, Saturday, 3rd, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on Sept. 4th.

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Pacific railway, to enter the service of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company. While those who do business with the great Canadian transportation company regret the retirement of Mr. Courtney, they cannot but feel pleased with his promotion, for such it is, and hope that he will meet with as much success with the smaller company as he did while with the C. P. R. The latter were fortunate in having in Mr. H. H. Abbott a man thoroughly capable of succeeding Mr. Courtney, and, like the late agent, popular with the merchants and travelling public. Mr. Abbott will have as assistant Mr. G. R. Bow, who has been in the Victoria office for several months.

AND STILL IT COMES.

Gold and Salmon Form the Cargo of the Tees.

Gold is becoming the common cargo on the northern steamships, so common that when the Tees tied up at the outer wharf last night, and it was made known that she had something like \$250,000 in gold and drafts on board, there were few on shore who seemed sufficiently interested to inquire where it all came from. It was perhaps well that curiosity did not go too far, for the most expert interrogator would have found it difficult to ascertain the exact amount of gold brought down by the steamer. The miners generally would not talk about their riches, and the purser and captain of the ship could only arrive at the above estimate "approximately."

There were 50 passengers for Victoria, all excepting probably a dozen being Dawsonites. The wealthiest of these were M. Brabazon, William Thornbury, C. A. Celene and A. J. Williams. All had embarked at Skagway the same day that the Tees left, and came out from the interior on the same steamer, the Canadian Development company's Anglican. Why they have not arrived here sooner is owing to the Tees stopping at northern British Columbia canneries and loading nearly 9,000 cases of salmon for Victoria.

Captain Goss claims that the Tees had a big start on him leaving Skagway, and did not beat him so badly as has been made out, particularly in the face of his being here now, with his vessel full of cargo.

Miss Hall returned on the vessel, after spending a vacation at Glenora, P. G. Shaller, who has been in business at Dyea, was also one of the arrivals. Among the Yukoners was Mr. J. A. Tompkins, of Chicago, who has been in to the Tees for Plaster.

The Tees brings no additional news of the three men who lost their lives off the steamer Princess Louise.

A "First of the Season"—A runaway occurred on the Metchosin road yesterday which at first reported to have resulted seriously afterwards turned out to be a very minor one. Two young men, the Casselton brothers, left the city early in the morning on a hunting expedition and the horse taking fright ran away, breaking one of the shafts. In trying to repair the damages one of the brothers was kicked but was not seriously injured.

Helped the Aged.—The manager of the municipal home for the aged and infirm acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during August: Clothing and reading matter, Mrs. H. D. Helmick, Mrs. Wm. Munro, Mr. W. J. Hanna; clothing, Mrs. W. Jensen; reading matter, Mrs. L. J. Quagliotti, Mr. G. Marsden, Mr. N. Shakespeare; cake, the ladies of St. Barnabas church; fruit and flowers, the Reformed Episcopal church; fruit, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Soule; box plums, A. Friend; eggs, Dr. Milne.

Trade and Labor Council.—A special meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening to make final arrangements for the Nanaimo excursion. Committee reported interviewing the management of the tramway company who will have cars awaiting the return of the excursion train to take people to their homes in any part of the city. A number of letters were read from city pastors announcing labor sermons for next Sunday evening and especially inviting the laboring classes of the city to attend. Other committees reported meeting with great success in the sale of tickets and undoubtedly the Capital City will be well represented at the grand celebration in Nanaimo on Labor Day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

G. Kreitmueller, London, Mr. Webb, San Diego.

Miss Hattie Duray, San Francisco. Adam Hope, Auckland, N. Z.

R. Lodge, San Francisco. R. B. Wood, Dawson City. John Koch, San Francisco. D. McMillan, Dawson City.

Frank Goss, Chicago. W. D. Deibell, Seattle. T. H. Dowling, Hamilton, Ont. H. McNaughton, Ottawa.

H. Weight, Chicago. Mrs. R. L. Andrew, San Francisco. S. P. Ames, Los Angeles.

Mrs. C. W. Gunn, San Francisco. H. Behr, San Francisco. J. E. Bellinger, San Francisco. H. Gould, Dawson.

NEW ENGLAND.

J. A. London, Montreal. Capt. Dixon, Esquimalt. Mr. McMillen, St. John.

E. A. McMillen, wife, Portland. Arthur Floyd, Portland. Y. B. Shaw, Portland.

A. C. Flumefelt returned to the Sound yesterday morning from a business visit to the Boundary Creek country.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The following is a facsimile signature of Dr. H. Fletcher, is on every wrap.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price.

Last Through Trip to Dawson

THE STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

WILL LEAVE PORTER'S WHARF

Wednesday, Sept. 7th, for Skagway, Wrangell and Way Ports

Connecting with Steamers

Ora, Nora and Flora

Leaving Bennett Every 3 Days to Dawson

The Steamer Nora leaves Bennett every day for Tagish Gold Fields.

THE ARCTIC EXPRESS COMPANY, carrying the Canadian and American mails. Prompt delivery of parcels and letters guaranteed. Apply.

BENNETT LAKE & KLDNKE NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

39 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

VANCOUVER

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ASSAYER.

A. MACFARLANE, 623 Hastings street.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.

AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

COOMBES & LASH, 17 Cordova street.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

WULFFSON & BEWICKE, LTD.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

CLOTHIERS.

GEO. R. GORDON, 74 Cordova street.

CONFETIONERY.

OBEN & TAYLOR (bunches) 43 Hastings.

GREGOR & FREIRE, 506 Hastings street.

DRUGGISTS.

JOHN REID (simple remedies), cor. Hastings.

OWL DRUG CO., 74 Cordova.

J. F. JACK.

THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., LTD. LTD.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

GORDON DRYSDALE, 150 Cordova street.

JAMES STARK, Importer, 30 and 32 Cordova street.

HABERDASHERS.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., Cordova street.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

FRANKS, new and second-hand furniture.

LOAN BROKERS.

S. WEAVER—Cars and bicycles wanted.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD., millers.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.

CEPHERLEY, LOEVEN & CAMPBELL, 301 Hastings street.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers.

D. F. DOUGLAS, 334 Cambie street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

G. E. FARRER, LL.B., 534 Hastings.

METAL MERCHANTS.

JOHN BOYD & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

M. ROBINSON, 620 Hastings street.

DAN STEWART, 130 Cordova street.

S. MCFERSON, 135 Cordova street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, New York Tailor, 325 Cambie street.

OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.

ALBERT UFFORD, 58 Cordova street.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

SAMUEL A. WYE, 725 Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

C. S. Douglass, Cordova street.

SAIL AND AWNING MAKERS.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The people of British Columbia should not regard the questions involved in the dismissal of the late ministry as though they were between rival politicians only. If all that was at stake was whether Mr. Turner or Mr. Semlin should be premier, or whether the Lieutenant-Governor treated his late ministers with proper courtesy, the incident might be permitted to pass out of sight until in the regular course of events the legislature is called together, or elections are brought on at which the subject can be advantageously dealt with. The exit of one ministry and the advent of another do not of themselves offer any occasion for a display of popular feeling. They are a part of the ordinary routine of politics, of the old game of "ins and outs" which has been played for the last two hundred years in British countries. What takes the recent incident out of the ordinary class is that it involves questions of prerogative. To make this clear, we must relate some of the salient facts.

Writing to Mr. Turner, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that his ministry had lost his confidence on July 13th, and as an evidence of that, he refused on that day to sanction one of their recommendations.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not anywhere in his letters tell why he had withdrawn his confidence from his ministers on that day; but it is evident from what he alleges in the correspondence that the causes advanced in the organs of the present government do not explain his action.

It could not be because of the result of the elections, because this was not known on July 13th, and such returns as were at hand indicated that the government would have a majority.

It was not because of the Kootenay protests in regard to the Redistribution Act, because he himself says that he did not consider these a sufficient reason for dismissing his ministers.

It was not because of the alleged advice of the Attorney-General touching the issue of a special warrant for \$15,000, because if this advice was ever given, it was not until August 2nd.

It was not because the government was urging that the appropriations passed by the legislature should be expended, because this was at some date subsequent to July 15th, according to His Honor's own statement, and he afterwards admitted that perhaps his judgment was at fault when he suggested delay in making these expenditures.

It was not the request of the government for his signature to an order-in-council extending the time for holding the poll in certain districts in Cassiar, for this did not happen until July 23rd.

It was not the suspicion of the Lieutenant-Governor that he was being asked to sign blank warrants and to approve of orders-in-council which he had declined to sanction, for the things which he so construes did not occur until after July 15th, according to his own letters.

These are all the reasons advanced by the apologists of the Lieutenant-Governor, and they are all the reasons which he himself specifies, and as is shown above, not one of them existed on July 13th, when His Honor, according to his own language, first signified to Mr. Turner "That my confidence in yourself and your colleagues as advisers was gone."

We must seek, therefore, for other reasons. There is a pronounced disposition in many quarters to discover this unspecified reason in the anxiety of the Lieutenant-Governor to see his son in the cabinet. To what extent this may have influenced his mind, or whether it did so at all, must be left wholly to inference from the fact that Mr. Turner and young Mr. McInnes had negotiations on foot looking to that result. As we desire to treat the matter with absolute fairness, we must concede that inferences in more than one direction can be drawn from the facts as far as they are known. This feature of the case at the most only touches the motive of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the present advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor will probably repudiate any responsibility for his undisclosed motives. If the Lieutenant-Governor himself is ever on trial, this will be a proper matter for consideration. At present what we are concerned with is what His Honor, Mr. Semlin and his colleagues have to answer for, and that is the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in withdrawing his confidence from the Executive on July 13th, and on the following day giving them notice of the fact, so that "they would put their affairs in order so as to tender their resignation at an early date." Everything in the correspondence except the letter of the Private Secretary, dated July 13th, that of the Lieutenant-Governor dated July 14th, and the above quotation from his letter of August 15th, may be dismissed from consideration, so far as an explanation of his action goes. We need hardly add that it is now too late for anyone to assign new reasons for the action of July 13th. We come, therefore, to this proposition which His Honor, Mr. Semlin and his colleagues must be prepared to defend:

A Lieutenant-governor may, without

assigning any reason, withdraw his confidence from his ministers and dismiss them from office, no matter what support they may have in the legislature. But while the rest of the correspondence cannot be cited to uphold the action of the Lieutenant-Governor on July 13th, it may properly be referred to for the purpose of showing the danger of the principle involved in the position taken by the Hon. Mr. McInnes. In his letters he claims his right to dismiss acts of the legislature on his own mere motion, and in defiance of the advice of ministers possessing the confidence of a large majority of the legislature. He claims the right to take cognizance of the manner in which the sessions of the legislature are conducted, and to hold his advisers responsible therefor. He claims the right to criticize and hold his advisers responsible for the decision of the legislature upon a point of order. He claims the right to listen to anonymous protests against an act of the legislature, which he himself had assented to, and to dismiss his ministers because of such protests. He claims the right to be the sole judge of when and how the votes granted by the legislature shall be expended. He claims the right to decide for himself how the legislature will vote on a question of want of confidence, and that, too, before the result of the elections is known. And crowning the whole of these extraordinary pretensions, he claims the right to dismiss his ministers without any specified cause, and to call into his counsels a gentleman defeated by the people and without a single follower in the legislature. Events subsequent to the correspondence show that he holds it to be constitutional for ministers to hold office for an indefinite time without appealing to their constituents for a ratification of their act in accepting office.

We ask the people of British Columbia if we have, in what is above set forth, mis-stated in the slightest degree the position taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, or drawn an inference from his acts or words not deducible therefrom, by the strictest rules of logic. We wish to be on perfectly sure ground in this matter, for, although the principle involved is one upon which the strongest appeal can be made to the indignation of the people, we wish to lay the foundation upon undisputed and indisputable facts and inferences.

It could not be because of the result of the elections, because this was not known on July 13th, and such returns as were at hand indicated that the government would have a majority.

It was not because of the Kootenay protests in regard to the Redistribution Act, because he himself says that he did not consider these a sufficient reason for dismissing his ministers.

It was not because the government was urging that the appropriations passed by the legislature should be expended, because this was at some date subsequent to July 15th, according to His Honor's own statement, and he afterwards admitted that perhaps his judgment was at fault when he suggested delay in making these expenditures.

It was not the request of the government for his signature to an order-in-council extending the time for holding the poll in certain districts in Cassiar, for this did not happen until July 23rd.

It was not the suspicion of the Lieutenant-Governor that he was being asked to sign blank warrants and to approve of orders-in-council which he had declined to sanction, for the things which he so construes did not occur until after July 15th, according to his own letters.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The revival of the Dreyfus case, coupled with the Czar's peace manifesto, which indicates that the Franco-Russian alliance is at an end, may lead to very serious conditions in the French republic. The opinion of competent observers is that France is ripe for another revolution, not one like that of 1789, but a complete change of government, and of course more or less bloodshed. The despatches say that the revival of the Dreyfus case for a time obscures the other sensations, and this needs some explanation, because from all that appears upon the face of it, the Dreyfus case is simply that of a man who has been found guilty, either justly or unjustly, or treason. If this were all there was in it, the case could have been a nine days' wonder, but when we look below the surface, it is seen that the prosecution and sentence of the unfortunate officer are a demonstration of the domination of anti-Semitism, and the Jewish people are both able and willing to see that the wrong done him is righted. This of itself would not be a very difficult matter if justice to Dreyfus did not involve an expression of want of confidence in the army, and just now the army claims that it must be considered first in everything, that the rules which every one must respect must not be applied to it and that its decrees must be carried out by the courts of law. We regard the condition of France as by far the most disturbing element in European politics to-day. If the rest of the people finds expression in revolution, the efforts of the powers will be directed towards isolating its effects. If it takes the form, as it may, of an attack upon Germany, for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, before disarmament is completed, there will be at least one more big war before the Emperor Nicholas ushers in the Millennium.

An alleged Victoria despatch of August 20th is going the rounds of the Eastern press. It states that word has been received here from Andre. Who received the news, and why has he kept it to himself? Perhaps a more pertinent question would be: Who has been hoaxing the Eastern press?

One of the most significant movements of the day is the German occupation of Turkey. The movement is proceeding slowly or rather unobtrusively, but its effect is already manifest. One observer says that the Germanizing of Turkey is imminent.

The estimates of the cost of governing Greater New York next year are those of the Khalifa, is daily expected, interest attaches to the probable course of the latter, if he is defeated and is able to retire from Omdurman with any considerable body of men. The general view held by those best able to form an opinion is that he will retreat towards the West and entirely abandon the Nile valley, in which event a decisive victory in the course of a few days would end the war.

The estimates of the cost of governing Greater New York next year are those of the Khalifa, is daily expected, interest attaches to the probable course of the latter, if he is defeated and is able to retire from Omdurman with any considerable body of men. The general view held by those best able to form an opinion is that he will retreat towards the West and entirely abandon the Nile valley, in which event a decisive victory in the course of a few days would end the war.

The estimates of the cost of governing Greater New York next year are those of the Khalifa, is daily expected, interest attaches to the probable course of the latter, if he is defeated and is able to retire from Omdurman with any considerable body of men. The general view held by those best able to form an opinion is that he will retreat towards the West and entirely abandon the Nile valley, in which event a decisive victory in the course of a few days would end the war.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

SOME GOOD THINGS



Genuine
Elephant
White
Lead

is a good thing because of its
1. Great Body.
2. Durability.
3. Density and covering power.

"ELEPHANT"
BRAND
READY
MIXED PAINT

is another good thing for the inside and outside of cottages, it LEADS ALL OTHERS for beauty of tint, richness of lustre, durability. Made in 60-magnificent shades. Our

LIQUID
IRONITE

For floors and oilcloths cannot be surpassed. Put up in seven beautiful shades.

FACTORIES

Montreal' Toronto Victoria

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated "AMBERITE" Varnishes

Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Works in Canada.

Current Comment

no longer members of the legislature the Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, for advisers men who are not responsible to the people.—Rossland Miner.

James Martin, M.P.P., is pledged to use his influence in securing proper representation for Boundary Creek. He should avail himself of the earliest opportunity of impressing upon the now government the necessity for the passage of a fair redistribution bill.—Boundary Creek Times.

Under the heading "Still At It," the Province publishes the following analysis of Mr. T. R. E. McInnes' latest letter, from its special Victoria correspondent: "T. R. E. McInnes, the Governor's press secretary, has another letter in to-night's Times which adds little or nothing to the information now before the public."

"It is noteworthy," comments the New Westminster Sun, "that in the whole batch of correspondence which passed between these gentlemen (the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Turner) no hint is made in any form whatever that Mr. Turner or his government had been guilty of anything in the shape of malfeasance or corruption. If the slightest irregularity had been discovered, the public may rest assured that under the circumstances it would not have been withheld."

Another announcement in the newspaper world is contained in the last issue of the British Columbia News, published at Kaslo, which, having been independent in politics, now comes out as a straight government paper.

"Mr. Semlin did not give Mr. Martin a portfolio until Mr. Martin gave him a protocol," says the Ottawa Journal.

The Scotchman in Edinburgh—"We hae Wee-hai-wet."

The Scotchman in New York—"An' we hae Hawaii, we hae."

Ottawa Journal.

Sometimes it seems to weary women that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain have left her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

Common Sense Medical Advertising.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medallion Discovery was made for her. The former is for its distinctly feminine, the other for general system. Together they supply a general and a special course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores health, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation, makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, allays pain, checks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood."

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1^{1/2} oz. "Favorite Prescription."

</div

10 CASES

BOYS' SUITS

JUST OPENED



Half
Price
Suits
Still
Left



B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothers
Hatters
Outfitters
97
Johnson
Street

A BARGAIN
Nice Cottage, Full Sized
Lot. \$2000. Price, \$850.

Your Prescription will
be prepared with....
By Practical Dispensers at
the Central Drug Store.
HALL & CO., Yates and Douglas.

Free sports at Nanaimo Labor Day.

The Trades and Labor excursion to
Nanaimo, September 5. Fare, \$1.50.

Rev. Mr. Speers' "Supply."—The Nanaimo Free Press announces that in the unavoidable absence of Rev. J. C. Speer, his place as chief orator at the Labor Day celebration will be taken by Hon. Joseph Martin. The perfection of the arrangements indicates the best and biggest labor demonstration yet held in the province.

The tram cars start at 5:30 Labor Day; plenty of time to catch the King-ston for Seattle at 6:30.

The Editor Still Runs "Lense."—The Olivet, Eaton county, Optic in describing the recent visit of the Michigan press club to this city, refers in no fewer than three places to the pleasant excursion of the holiday-makers to "H. B. M. S. Empress."

Sports free in Seattle Labor Day.

One of the Lucky Ones.—At the Hotel Victoria is a young man, Mr. J. Kellar, late private in the Northwest mounted police. Mr. Kellar went in to Dawson with the first detachment of police, under Inspector Constantine, purchased his discharge for \$217, staked a claim on Bonanza creek, purchased the adjoining claim, and came to Victoria a few days ago with \$23,000—and he still owns the claims.

Information For the Detective.—In a letter to his well-known brother, Detective Edward Cudlhee, of Seattle, Mr. John Cudlhee, of "Camp Discovery, Pine Creek, B. C." himself one of the pioneers of Leadville and of the new north, says: "I got into this camp among the first. Have got hold of two good claims. This is the greatest and best placer camp yet discovered. Klondike is not in it. I have panned with my own hands surface dirt which went \$1 to the pan. There will be 20,000 people here in less than a year."

Just for Pleasure.—Among the large number of Californians who arrived from the East on Wednesday morning, and left for home yesterday, were Mr. J. D. Barry and wife. Mr. Barry is a member of the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle, and one of the most popular newspaper writers in the West. He makes a specialty of reporting incidents in exciting events, and has been present and taken part in many of them. He was present during the Oklahoma rush; the Cree excitement; the Leadville strikes; and last, but not least, the Klondike rush of last year, his letters in connection with which were among the most interesting. Recalled by the Chronicle to go to the war, he was unfortunately unable to accept on account of ill health, which a couple of months rest has restored.

Cryderman's Negative Luck.—Frank Cryderman, who was at one time reported dead, writes from Dawson that he is still in the land of the living, but not in love with his surroundings. He regrets that the reports that he has made his pile are not founded on fact, but he is living in hope. Dawson, he says, is only about the size of Hanover; his old Ontario home—and is largely made up of saloons and gambling dens. The country is filled with liars and robbers, and no dependence can be placed on the statements of men who have ever lived there. Everything is exaggerated. If a man makes a few thousands, he speaks of it as millions. Only a few claims are paying. Frank holds several claims which he is anxious to sell. As soon as he does this, he will leave the "blooming country and go where he can get a decent meal." In his opinion, the whole thing is a game of luck, and he regrets that he had been down on it so long.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St.

OKELL & MORRIS'
PRESERVES and
MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Are you interested in

BOYS'
SHIRTSIf so drop in and take a
look at these; all now
being cleared at PricesBELOW
COST

SAM REID

Lunches at Lawrence's Cafe at 25c.

Just a Drunk.—A solitary and lonely drunk appeared in the city police court yesterday. Being an Indian, the plea of first offence did him no good, and he was fined \$5 and \$1 costs, or in default 12 days' imprisonment.

It Has Its Merits.—The Province is, by both example and precept, endeavoring to train the press of British Columbia into terming members of the local house. "M. L. A."—member legislative assembly—instead of the more familiar "M. P. P."

Visitors to the City.—There were a large number of strangers in the city yesterday, some on their way from the East to California, and others who arrived from San Francisco on the Walla Walla, on their way East. Besides, there was a large party of tourists from Chicago in town.

The Band Will Play.—The Washington Marine Band (not Sonora's old organization, but that of the Salvation Army) comes here from the Sound on Saturday morning, and will give a special concert at the Barracks in the evening. The band will also play at special services in the A. O. U. W. hall Sunday afternoon.

Inland Revenue Returns.—Appended are the collections in detail during the month of August for division No. 37, Victoria: Spirits, \$22,368.96; malt, \$1,334.33; tobacco, \$2,981.25; raw leaf tobacco, \$327.20; cigars, \$810; inspection of petroleum, \$34.25; other receipts, \$80—a total all told of \$27,855.99.

Funeral of George Mowat.—Rev. W. Leslie Clay yesterday officiated at the funeral of the late George Mowat, which took place from the residence of a daughter of the deceased, Blanchard Street. The pall-bearers were: Ald. Williams, T. Cartman, T. J. Evans, W. J. Dowler, R. Croft and J. Ward.

New Hack Stand.—Work has been commenced on the hack stand at the corner of Yates and Government streets, the excavation having been made for the stone blocks that are to be laid. The stench at this corner was becoming unbearable, and the improvement being made by the city will be hailed with delight.

And Other Reasons.—Owing to the illness of Miss Friel, and for other reasons, the stock company at A. O. U. W. hall have given no performance during the past few evenings. They resume work to-night with the comedy-drama, "All That Glitters Isn't Gold"—a title that is thoroughly understood and appreciated by many in as well as out of the profession.

He "Ran With the Machine."—The flags on the city fire halls were flying at half mast yesterday, out of respect for the late Edward A. McQuade, a member of the old volunteer department.

The funeral will take place at 9 on Saturday morning from the late residence of the deceased, Vancouver street, and later from St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

Borne to the Grave.—The funeral of Mrs. Smith, relief of the late John Smith, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Fort street. Impressive services were conducted at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, there being a large attendance of sympathizing friends. The church was draped in black, and the choir sang several appropriate hymns. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. D. McMillian, W. A. Robertson, Francis Page, A. Gommason, William Haynes and Andrew Stewart.

The Women at Work.—Approximately 50 ladies, including many visitors, attended the meeting yesterday afternoon of the W. C. T. U. The visitors were present for the purpose of volunteering their services as workers in the present temperance campaign. The meeting was devoted exclusively to temperance matters, and how best to distribute temperance literature. It was decided to divide the country into working districts, and each will be thoroughly gone over, literature of some kind being left at every residence.

Extending Their Lines.—Mr. F. H. Lamb, assistant coast superintendent of the Western Union and Great Northwestern telegraph companies, left yesterday morning for Vancouver, where his company will open an office about October 1. They also intend opening an office at New Westminster about the same time. This company, now that they have entered British Columbia, it is said will make still further extensions, building a line to some point on the northeast coast of the island, to catch the business from Alaska.

Free Library Statistics.—There were issued from the city free library during the month of August 1,962 books—10,165, and to gentlemen 897. The greatest number issued in one day was 121, and the average per day throughout the month 72. Thirty-nine new members have joined the library, 25 of whom are ladies. There have been added to the Library "Literary Style" essays; "The Life of Trust," by G. Miller; "The Pig," by Youatt; "Home Influence," by Aylihan; "Farm Implements, Mechanisms," and "Royal Colonial Institute Proceedings, 1897-8."

Mrs. W. F. Salisbury and Miss Salisbury, of Vancouver, are in the city.

John Burns, Jr., of Vancouver, is at the Dr. A. W. CHASE

COMES TO THE AID OF

Catarrh
Sufferers

SUCCESS in life is almost impossible for a man with bad breath. Nobody wants to associate with him. He is handicapped everywhere. Offensive breath comes from Catarrh; sometimes of the lungs, sometimes of the head, nose and throat. It is from Catarrh somewhere, and Catarrh is another name for uncleanness.

Many men understand this, and make every effort to cure it, but it is beyond the reach of ordinary practice.

No self-respecting man can ignore Catarrh. If he has it in any form he makes constant effort to be rid of it.

There is something about the manner of life and the climate of Canada that seems to breed diseases of the mucous membrane. Medical science ordinarily doesn't try to cure Catarrh; it "relieves" it; but Dr. Chase has been curing Catarrh for thirty years, and his name is blessed by thousands who have been cured of this plague of this insidious disease.

Sold by all dealers, price 25 cents per box, blower free.

Kaisow Congou Tea.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of changes about to be made in connection with the machinery at the City Electric Light Station, the city electric light service will be discontinued until Saturday night next, the 1st of November.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., August 29th, 1898.

EMPIRE
TYPEWRITERS

Have Every advantage comprised in
\$125 Machines.

OUR PRICE
GUARANTEED
Full particulars by mail.

\$60
MANUFACTURED BY
The WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

For Sale by
THOMSON STATIONERY CO., Vancouver, B.C.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN...

Solicitors for funds for the above, will call on the general public during the next few days, and liberal contributions are urgently requested.

FINANCE CO.

...GANT PERRIN...

(Medailles D'or)

We announce with pleasure the arrival of our autumn line of GLOVES and would point out that our garments are now complete. Special care has been taken to procure all the new and desirable colorings, and our vast importation received direct this day is highly satisfactory. Messrs. Perrin Frères' gloves need no recommendation. We guarantee every pair sold.

Ask to see Perrin's "Olga" and Perrin's "Bretagne" for ladies. Perrin's "Eglantine" for young ladies. Perrin's "Dauphine" for gentlemen. Perrin's "Tally-ho," Dog-skin, for driving, bicycling, etc., (ladies.) See windows.

The Westside, J. Hutcheson & Co.

Keep
Correct Time?

You can do so if you purchase one of our Watches, as every one is guaranteed.

Our stock is well assorted from the cheap nickel to the fine movement in heavy gold cases.

We have just opened an elegant line of Ladies' Watches in beautifully engraved cases, which are very low in price.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government St.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.

Granite Fruit Kettles

Crown Fruit Jars

Rubber Rings All Sizes

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

FOR

DAWSON

and other

Northern Points

Shippers, Traders, Storekeepers
and others will find it to
their interest to look over

WEILER BROS.
Stock when purchasing for the north-
ern trade, for 3 reasons at least.

L.—Because, the goods will be ready sell-
ers (we have just the lines you need).

II.—Because, we have the largest stock
for you to select from (an immense
variety).

III.—Because, we will give the best possi-
ble value for your money, and take pride
in the way we execute all orders entrusted
to us.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort Street.

TALKING MACHINES.

EDISON PHONOGRAHES.

GRAPHOPHONES in handsome carrying
case; horn and hearing tubes, \$15.00.
A delight to every member of the house-
hold. Come! Hear it!
F. W. NOLTE, Agent,
37 Fort street.

To Klondikers

T. & B.

Myrtle Navy

Plug Smoking

Tobacco

THE VERY BEST FAMILY FLOUR
on the market. Hungarian—XXXX—Best Pastry—Strong Bakers.

MANUFACTURED BY OKANAGAN FLOUR MILL CO., LTD., ARMSTRONG, B.C.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

AGENTS, VICTORIA, B.C.

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast for

FOUR GROWN
SCOTCH WHISKY

Ex-Benicia, Allonby and Agnes Oswald

— ALSO —

Corby's Rye Whiskey

In Bond and Duty Paid

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Is almost exclusively used in
the Canadian Yukon. You
want the best Tobacco in that
country, and there is none
better than the old reliable
"T. & B." Packed in suitable
waterproof packages.

"You'd think her husband was a beast,
the way he talks to her."
"It's too bad she can't shut
him up."—Philadelphia Bulletin.
Dan O'Hara—Off war to a dog fight,
last night.
Pat Malone—Did yez win?—Philadelphia
Inquirer.

INVISIBLE MARTIN.

The Attorney-General Is Seen in Court But Refuses to Appear.

As a Consequence Mr. Justice Walkem Refuses to Hear Him Talk.

Attorney-General Martin was apparently quite visible to the naked eye in the court-room yesterday, when argument opened in the application to set aside the protest against Col. Baker's election, but at the same time he did not appear. There was nothing supernatural about the matter, and indeed Mr. Martin told quite freely how he could be made to appear. Mr. Justice Walkem took a different view of the matter, however, and the Attorney-General finally said that he would appear to the Full court for their decision.

When the application on behalf of Col. Baker to dismiss Mr. William Baillie's protest was called, Mr. Fred Peters appeared for the application. Hon. Joseph Martin and Mr. A. L. Bell were ready with a lot of law books and papers, and the Attorney-General, rising, explained his position. There had been no service of notice of the application to Mr. Baillie's solicitor, but instead the plaintiff was himself served. The Attorney-General had been instructed by the plaintiff to come to court and state this.

Mr. Peters replied that the reason the plaintiff had been personally served was that the whole proceedings taken by the plaintiff were held to be irregular, and the application was now made on that ground to strike the petition off the files of the court.

Hon. Mr. Martin argued that in his petition Mr. Baillie had named D. S. Wallbridge as his solicitor, and the solicitor should have been served.

Mr. Justice Walkem asked if the Attorney-General appeared to oppose the application. If not, he could not be heard.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that he did not appear for anyone, but to say that Mr. Peters should not be heard unless Mr. Baillie's solicitor was heard. To admit that he appeared for Mr. Baillie would waive his objection, and he declined to do this. Under the ordinary court procedure, the proper course was to notify the solicitor.

Mr. Justice Walkem replied that he had never heard such a ground urged as that put forward by Mr. Martin, who did not appear and yet wanted the court not to hear Mr. Peters till certain proceedings, about which the court knew nothing as yet, were carried out. The court did not require any advice as to what its duty was. However, he did not want to be discourteous to the Attorney-General, and it was best at once to clear up this point raised.

Mr. Peters said that if the respondent were to recognize the petitioner's agent or solicitor named in the petition, that would mean recognizing the petition itself, whereas he argued that the petition was void, and should be struck off the files of the court. The Attorney-General, by appearing as he did, had waived any advantage.

The Attorney-General was about to reply, when the court remarked:

"Unless Mr. Martin comes here to answer something, I cannot hear him."

Hon. Mr. Martin: "I want a decision."

Mr. Justice Walkem: "I won't give a decision before hearing the application."

Hon. Mr. Martin was again attempting to speak, when Mr. Peters, rising, said:

"I am obliged to object to being interrupted by a person who comes before the court and says he is not here at all."

Hon. Mr. Martin answered that he had come for Baillie, to say that his solicitor had not been served. The petition which the court was asked to strike off the files showed that it was presented by a solicitor of this court. That question ought to be decided at once, otherwise the court would be forcing him into a false position.

Mr. Justice Walkem: "For the last twenty minutes you have been saying you do not appear for the petitioner."

Hon. Mr. Martin: "I say I do not appear."

Mr. Justice Walkem replied that he could not in that case give the Attorney-General a hearing, but after some further discussion observed that the Attorney-General might appear without prejudice.

Hon. Mr. Martin was quite agreeable to this. If he took part otherwise it would lose the point for which he contended.

Mr. Peters argued that the petition never should have been in court, for a number of reasons. In the first place, the petition should have been presented by the petitioner himself, and not by a solicitor. Section 214, Cap. 57, Revised Statutes, provided that the petition must be signed by the petitioner and presented by him. If the solicitor had been served, it would have been recognizing that the petition was regular, whereas it was illegal. Under the election act, it might be assumed that an agent need not be a solicitor.

Mr. Belyea: "The act says the agent must be a solicitor."

Mr. Peters proceeded that he contended that under the circumstances there was no election petition, and for that reason the respondent had not filed an appearance in the petition, and took the position that there was no petition to answer. What he asked now was that, under the general jurisdiction of the court, something be struck off the files of the court. As no petition had been properly presented, there could be no solicitor in this case. At any rate, by coming here Mr. Martin had waived notice, for though a statement might be made without prejudice, one could not do an act without prejudice. In support of this, he quoted as authority the case of McRae (25 Chancery).

Hon. Mr. Martin was proceeding to reply when the court ruled that he must appear or not be heard.

Hon. Mr. Martin then said that he would appear against this ruling to the Full court. Even if the court was bound by the authority quoted by Mr. Peters he took the ground that this was not an election petition, but a proceeding under the general jurisdiction of the court. Admitting that Wallbridge never was an agent, that this was not an election petition, still on its face it was a petition to court and that allowed it to be presented by a solicitor. When a solicitor placed on the files of court a document that might be utterly irregular, would any court brand that solicitor in his absence, and without his being served? He had some idea of justice and he was sure

no court would allow such an injustice as to allow argument to be made in a man's absence. In concluding, Mr. Martin said he appeared for no one.

Mr. Justice Walkem expressed his surprise at what he considered a most extraordinary attitude.

Hon. Mr. Martin—I propose to stand on that.

Mr. Justice Walkem—if you stand on that, you have no right to be heard.

Hon. Mr. Martin said he proposed to go to the Full court to find out whether a document could be thrown out of court in the solicitor's absence.

Mr. Justice Walkem took the view that he could not get the ground from under Mr. Peters' feet, when that gentleman objected that if he admitted Mr. Wallbridge as solicitor, he would recognize the petition and thus his case would be gene.

The Attorney-General decided to retain the stand he had taken, and as he could not be heard he left the court, Mr. Bell remaining to watch the proceedings, but taking no part in them.

Mr. Peters then went on with his application, after the court had remarked that the scene just closed was one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in Victoria.

The application sets forth that there is no jurisdiction in the Supreme court of British Columbia to entertain, hear or consider the petition; that no person has been determined as the officer to perform the duties of the prescribed office under the Provincial Elections act; that there has been no determination by the Chief Justice as to whether the duties to be performed by the registrar or deputy registrar of the court; that the rule or order by Justices Crease, McCreight and Drake setting forth that in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, such power may be exercised by the senior judge of the Supreme court, is beyond the authority or jurisdiction of the court, in so far as it purports to alter or amend the Provincial Elections act; that the order signed by Mr. Justice Walkem appointing B. H. T. Drake registrar of the Supreme court to be master under the act and the rules of court governing the practice with respect to the proceedings under the act was beyond his power and jurisdiction; that in any event it was by the Elections act provided that either the registrar or deputy registrar of the Supreme court was to perform the duties of master within the meaning of the rule referred to in the act and no legal authority was given to anyone to appoint Mr. Drake or any other individual to be master under the act; that no payment of the deposit of money by way of security for costs or expenses payable by petitioner was made by payment into the Bank of England as required by the rules in such cases made and provided; that the petition was not presented to the prescribed officer to be dealt with according to the provisions of the Provincial Elections act; at the time of the presentation of the petition or within three days after no security for the payment of costs and other expenses was given on behalf of the petitioner; that the petition was not presented by the proper person nor was there proper presentation or notice of the petition.

In his argument Mr. Peters said that the person who should have presented the petition in the present case was Mr. Baillie, and not a solicitor. He also spent some time in arguing that it could only be the Chief Justice and no one else who could appoint the master under the Elections act, and that the appointment of Mr. Drake by a puisne judge was ultra vires and practically put another section into the act. On August 4, 1894, Mr. Combe had been appointed by Sir Henry Crease to act as master, yet Mr. Drake was appointed master on July 25 last by Mr. Justice Walkem. Consequently whichever side of the dilemma was taken, Mr. Peters argued that he was in a peculiarly advantageous position in the present case. No doubt when the last order was made the previous one made by Mr. Justice Crease had not been called to Mr. Justice Walkem's attention. In both cases he argued, however, that the judges had acted ultra vires. The rule made by Justices Crease, McCreight and Drake in 1894 that the senior puisne judge should act as Chief Justice when that position was vacant was repealed by the fact that the Elections act was re-enacted in revised statutes in 1897, so that Mr. Justice Walkem was not in the position of acting Chief Justice when he made Mr. Drake's appointment as master.

Mr. Peters cited numerous authorities to show that the rules were ultra vires or if not were repealed. He took the position also that the money was not deposited according to the rules of court, for when there were no rules here the English rules applied. Recognizances could have been given instead of money to the master, but if money were paid in, it must be to the Bank of England as there was no rule here governing it. The other points were touched upon and argument being concluded, decision was

reached.

Mr. Peters said that if the respondent were to recognize the petitioner's agent or solicitor named in the petition, that would mean recognizing the petition itself, whereas he argued that the petition was void, and should be struck off the files of the court. The Attorney-General, by appearing as he did, had waived any advantage.

The Attorney-General was about to reply, when the court remarked:

"Unless Mr. Martin comes here to answer something, I cannot hear him."

Hon. Mr. Martin: "I want a decision."

Mr. Justice Walkem: "I won't give a decision before hearing the application."

Hon. Mr. Martin was again attempting to speak, when Mr. Peters, rising, said:

"I am obliged to object to being interrupted by a person who comes before the court and says he is not here at all."

Hon. Mr. Martin answered that he had come for Baillie, to say that his solicitor had not been served. The petition which the court was asked to strike off the files showed that it was presented by a solicitor of this court. That question ought to be decided at once, otherwise the court would be forcing him into a false position.

Mr. Justice Walkem replied that he could not in that case give the Attorney-General a hearing, but after some further discussion observed that the Attorney-General might appear without prejudice.

Hon. Mr. Martin was quite agreeable to this. If he took part otherwise it would lose the point for which he contended.

Mr. Peters argued that the petition never should have been in court, for a number of reasons. In the first place, the petition should have been presented by the petitioner himself, and not by a solicitor. Section 214, Cap. 57, Revised Statutes, provided that the petition must be signed by the petitioner and presented by him. If the solicitor had been served, it would have been recognizing that the petition was regular, whereas it was illegal. Under the election act, it might be assumed that an agent need not be a solicitor.

Mr. Belyea: "The act says the agent must be a solicitor."

Mr. Peters proceeded that he contended that under the circumstances there was no election petition, and for that reason the respondent had not filed an appearance in the petition, and took the position that there was no petition to answer. What he asked now was that, under the general jurisdiction of the court, something be struck off the files of the court. As no petition had been properly presented, there could be no solicitor in this case. At any rate, by coming here Mr. Martin had waived notice, for though a statement might be made without prejudice, one could not do an act without prejudice. In support of this, he quoted as authority the case of McRae (25 Chancery).

Hon. Mr. Martin was proceeding to reply when the court ruled that he must appear or not be heard.

Hon. Mr. Martin then said that he would appear against this ruling to the Full court. Even if the court was bound by the authority quoted by Mr. Peters he took the ground that this was not an election petition, but a proceeding under the general jurisdiction of the court. Admitting that Wallbridge never was an agent, that this was not an election petition, still on its face it was a petition to court and that allowed it to be presented by a solicitor. When a solicitor placed on the files of court a document that might be utterly irregular, would any court brand that solicitor in his absence, and without his being served? He had some idea of justice and he was sure

Mining

There is no boom in coast mines just now, but there is a steady progressive movement which it is predicted will yet make some of the properties famous as dividend-payers. On the steamer Cutch, which returned to Vancouver a day or so ago, were a number of mining men who have been looking up properties in the vicinity of Shool bay. J. H. Adams was one of these, and as a result of his visit he has purchased a property, the Douglas Pine mine, which from present indications will make the coast famous for its mines. Mr. Adams brought down with him about 100 pounds of quartz from the Douglas Pine, some of which assays as high as \$400 to the ton in gold. The ore, as a rule, assays about \$100 to the ton. The mine has quite a little history. It was discovered a couple of years ago by three prospectors, Messrs. Flaher, Jackson and Leahy, who however, did very little work on it. The C. B. Agency then took an option on the mine, and spent about \$500 on it last winter. It seems that they were unsuccessful in the work of development, as they had not struck the right vein, and they allowed their option to lapse. About a week or so ago Mr. Adams, while at Shool bay, received a tip to the effect that a large body of rich-looking ore had been uncovered by the miners. He obtained some of the rock, brought it to Vancouver to have it assayed, and found, to his surprise, that it assayed from \$144 to \$292 a ton in gold. This investigation showed that the new vein which from 5 to 10 feet wide, and already the surface has been uncovered for a distance of 250 feet. In fact, an immense body of the richest looking quartz on the coast has been found. Mr. Adams quietly set to work to obtain an option on the mine, and has virtually purchased it from the original owners, Messrs. Flaher, Jackson and Leahy, for \$10,000. He has already put two men to work on it, and early this month will start the active work of development.

THE MOTHER OF THE KLODILKE DIKE.

The periodical finding of the Klondike mother lode has taken place again, Daniel Sanderson being the last prospector to strike the alleged source of the golden streams that filter through the rich quartz formations of the north. Nearly 1,000 feet above the nugget-lined bed of French gulch, Sanderson last May struck a pick into a bunch of moss and rock, and, says, uncovered a glittering mass of quartz and gold. One piece the size of your hand rolled out and was taken to the miner's cabin on the shores of El Dorado creek. It weighed over \$1,000 in gold, according to Sanderson. Sanderson is an Englishman, and went to Jimneen nearly 15 years ago. He crossed the snowy summit of Chilcotin in the late winter of 1897, before word of Indian George Carmack's find on Bonanza had reached further than the towns on the coast of Alaska. He was one of the first locators on French gulch, where Joe Stanley and his partner had overturned a couple of boulders and had found beneath them glistening nuggets of pure gold. After locating a fractional claim at the junction of French gulch and El Dorado creek, Sanderson secured three claims from which he and Martin Wulstad, his partner, took \$150,000 last winter. During the late spring Sanderson crawled to the top of the ridge above the gulch, in search of the quartz ledge which he believed had supplied the rich placers of French gulch and lower El Dorado with their golden store. After days of hard work he located the ledge. Proof of his find is contained in 200 pounds of coarse gold and quartz, which he brought back with him on the steamer St. Paul, and which is to be taken to Liverpool, his old home, to show his relations and friends what the Klondike can produce. Rough assays made from the mass of quartz and wire gold contained in the two sacks run from \$1,000 to \$250,000 per ton.

THE MOTHER LODE IDEA.

The following, from the Western Mining World, of Butte, Mont., will come into direct conflict with the opinions held by many practical miners. It says: "With an idea that the physiological principles run through the formation of ores, many miners believe in what is termed the 'mother lode.' It has grown to be a popular superstition in almost every mining district that somewhere in the locality a mother lode can be found by looking for the brother lode, the sister lode, or the mother-in-law lode. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a mother lode, unless at some great depth in the bowels of the earth a number of veins carrying similar classes of ore run together into a body. But a mother lode, if entitled to that name, never comes to the surface. Some veins are larger than others, but there is no parentage implied in that fact. It is merely the circumstance of a large fissure in the rocks filling up with veins of metal, and then being taken out of the ground on Saturday night and put in the safe. On Sunday one of the men was at the office and he put the glittering mass of gold in the window again, intending to return it to the safe. He forgot to do so, however, and the thief was admitted at night for the gold was left up and it is hardly possible that the neatest thief would go in through the side window in broad daylight.

VANISHED TREASURE.

In Vancouver for the freed-faced boy who took charge of a valuable packet to be delivered to the Royal Teek, a fort-night ago no trace of him or his packet, says the Province. Provincial Detective Campbell, assisted by an officer from Victoria, have scoured the city for a lad answering the description given by Night Clerk Bragg of the Charmer, who handed the packet to the boy. The Royal Teek, a packet for India, was never delivered to the C. P. R. office and no reward has been offered for its recovery. The packet contained \$1,000 in gold, according to Sanderson. Sanderson is an Englishman, and went to Jimneen nearly 15 years ago. He crossed the snowy summit of Chilcotin in the late winter of 1897, before word of Indian George Carmack's find on Bonanza had reached further than the towns on the coast of Alaska. He was one of the first locators on French gulch, where Joe Stanley and his partner had overturned a couple of boulders and had found beneath them glistening nuggets of pure gold. After locating a fractional claim at the junction of French gulch and El Dorado creek, Sanderson secured three claims from which he and Martin Wulstad, his partner, took \$150,000 last winter. During the late spring Sanderson crawled to the top of the ridge above the gulch, in search of the quartz ledge which he believed had supplied the rich placers of French gulch and lower El Dorado with their golden store. After days of hard work he located the ledge. Proof of his find is contained in 200 pounds of coarse gold and quartz, which he brought back with him on the steamer St. Paul, and which is to be taken to Liverpool, his old home, to show his relations and friends what the Klondike can produce. Rough assays made from the mass of quartz and wire gold contained in the two sacks run from \$1,000 to \$250,000 per ton.

THE MOTHER LODE IDEA.

The following, from the Western Mining World, of Butte, Mont., will come into direct conflict with the opinions held by many practical miners. It says: "With an idea that the physiological principles run through the formation of ores, many miners believe in what is termed the 'mother lode.' It has grown to be a popular superstition in almost every mining district that somewhere in the locality a mother lode can be found by looking for the brother lode, the sister lode, or the mother-in-law lode. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a mother lode, unless at some great depth in the bowels of the earth a number of veins carrying similar classes of ore run together into a body. But a mother lode, if entitled to that name, never comes to the surface. Some veins are larger than others, but there is no parentage implied in that fact. It is merely the circumstance of a large fissure in the rocks filling up with veins of metal, and then being taken out of the ground on Saturday night and put in the safe. On Sunday one of the men was at the office and he put the glittering mass of gold in the window again, intending to return it to the safe. He forgot to do so, however, and the thief was admitted at night for the gold was left up and it is hardly possible that the neatest thief would go in through the side window in broad daylight.

THE MOTHER LODE IDEA.

The following, from the Western Mining World, of Butte, Mont., will come into direct conflict with the opinions held by many practical miners. It says: "With an idea that the physiological principles run through the formation of ores, many miners believe in what is termed the 'mother lode.' It has grown to be a popular superstition in almost every mining district that somewhere in the locality a mother lode can be found by looking for the brother lode, the sister lode, or the mother-in-law lode. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a mother lode, unless at some great depth in the bowels of the earth a number of veins carrying similar classes of ore run together into a body. But a mother lode, if entitled to that name, never comes to the surface. Some veins are larger than others, but there is no parentage implied in that fact. It is merely the circumstance of a large fissure in the rocks filling up with veins of metal, and then being taken out of the ground on Saturday night and put in the safe. On Sunday one of the men was at the office and he put the glittering mass of gold in the window again, intending to return it to the safe. He forgot to do so, however, and the thief was admitted at night for the gold was left up and it is hardly possible that the neatest thief would go in through the side window in broad daylight.

THE MOTHER LODE IDEA.

The following, from the Western Mining World, of Butte, Mont., will come into direct conflict with the opinions held by many practical miners. It says: "With an idea that the physiological principles run through the formation of ores, many miners believe in what is termed the 'mother lode.' It has grown to be a popular superstition in almost every mining district that somewhere in the locality a mother lode

HANDY LIST

-OF-

VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.BOOK EXCHANGE.
DASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman. Office 28 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.HOUSE AND SITE OWNERS.
R. LETTICE—Paints, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cox. Johnson and Government.HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Tele. phone 18.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, splices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAXNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic materials; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Bonnie Block—Maxnard's Shoe and Clothing Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, hats, and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACHE, Contractor by aptt. to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. LTD., Govt. and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.; branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tels. 410. The old reliable. Established 1835. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest establishment; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefinite Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), one hundred and eighty-one (181), three hundred and eight-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-four (454), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-four (564), five hundred and forty-four (544), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty-two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-five (665), six hundred and sixty-six (666), six hundred and sixty-seven (667), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situated in Esquimalt District, being portion of Seaburn Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point on the line from the northwesterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northerly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot; thence along the line, glancing eastwardly, to the point, ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rod and thirteen perches more or less.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply for a Certificate of Indefinite Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by any person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C.,
June 29th, 1898.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies" Act, 1897.

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 102.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Velvet Mines, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinbefore set forth, to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at No. 23, Lendenhail street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company is situated in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., Queen's Counsel, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, Queen's Counsel, who is also the attorney for the company, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To apply for or to acquire and hold any gold, silver, gold, silver, right, and other minerals, and to explore for, by purchase or otherwise, the right to peg out any gold, copper or other mineral claims or leases, or to search for, prospect, examine, explore and work any property or ground supposed to contain gold or minerals in British Columbia, the Australian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, whether private or government lands or proclaimed as a public gold field or not, and to search for and obtain information in regard to gold, or gold and copper mines, mining districts and localities, and generally to do all such other acts as may be necessary or are contemplated by any permit issued under the gold mining laws and regulations of British Columbia, the Australian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere.

(b) To enter into or carry into effect with or without modification, the agreement or articles of association of the company, or to work, or contract for the work

by other persons or companies, of the mining, smelting, refining, smelting and property in the said agreement mentioned, and any other mines, reefs, claims and rights which may from time to time be purchased, leased, or otherwise acquired by the company, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate, amalgamate or otherwise treat the produce of any mines, whether belonging to the company, or to persons, partnerships, or others, or to dispose of or deal with the ores, metals, minerals and other products to be raised from the property of the company, or otherwise acquired.

(c) To erect, establish, construct or acquire, by purchase or otherwise all works, machinery, apparatus and other things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and to stock and carry on any shops or stores for the benefit of the servants of the company or others.

(d) To construct and maintain, or add in or subdivide towards the construction and maintenance or improvement of any roads, railways, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, telegraphs, electrical works, canals and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of the company, and to employ and pay mining experts, agents and other persons, partnerships or companies, for prospecting, exploring, reporting on, working and developing the property of the company, or any part thereof, it is proposed to accept, for the benefit of the company, and to make advances to and for, or contribute to the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property.

(e) To acquire, register and use any patents, patent rights, brevets or inventions, or any other rights, titles and privileges of a like nature, and to grant licenses thereunder, and to dispose of the same, in whole or in part, and at any time or times.

(f) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(g) To carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company.

(h) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(i) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(j) To establish and maintain agencies for the sale of the company in any part of the world, and to discontinue or regulate the same.

(k) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(l) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(m) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(n) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(o) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(p) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(q) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(r) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(s) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(t) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(u) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(v) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(w) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(x) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(y) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(z) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(aa) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(bb) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(cc) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(dd) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(ee) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(ff) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(gg) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(hh) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(ii) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(jj) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(kk) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(ll) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(mm) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(nn) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(oo) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(pp) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(qq) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(rr) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(ss) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(tt) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(uu) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(vv) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(ww) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(xx) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(yy) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(zz) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(aa) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(bb) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(cc) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(dd) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(ee) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(ff) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(gg) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(hh) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(ii) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(jj) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or part in, or in part, and at any time or times.

(kk) To render all or any part of the property of the company, including, before sale, loan, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(ll) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and

HAS ANOTHER SIDE.

That Kamloops Story Concerning Rev. Mr. Thompson Assumes a Different Complexion.

Eastern Authorities Declare That He Is Not "Wanted"—Thompson Tells His Tale.

We had intended dealing at some length with the entirely unwarrantable attacks made upon Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson by the Standard newspaper," says the Kamloops Sentinel. "A paragraph in a New Brunswick newspaper supplied a flimsy foundation for a morbid imagination to construct a story as inhumanly cruel as can be conceived, and it is probably a source of satisfaction to the writer to know that one of his victims, a woman, is now seriously ill and that for a time grave fears were entertained that she had lost her reason."

In response to telegraphic enquiries the Inland Sentinel has received replies as follows from the district coroner and chief of police, of Ipswich, Mass.

Dr. G. B. Bailey, district coroner of Ipswich, Mass., in response to a query as to developments in the Thompson case replied:

"No developments known."

F. B. Page, chief of police, of Ipswich, Mass., replying to a request for a plain statement of the facts in connection with the newspaper stories about the Thompsons, says:

"These stories apparently entirely the work of sensational newspaper reporters after the departure of the Thompsons."

"There were certain circumstances," the Sentinel proceeds, "peculiar only because of public ignorance of the causes that led up to them, that gave rise in suspicious minds, to the idea that the death of the first Mrs. Thompson, and of Mrs. Murray's son, were not due to natural causes. Investigation has apparently proved the falsity of this theory, for though three weeks have elapsed since the bodies of the deceased were exhumed and analytically examined, no further action has been taken in the matter. Mr. W. J. Thompson has given the Sentinel a brief statement of the facts, which we publish below. No details are given and should not be expected. Sufficient is told to show the unprejudiced that the Thompsons have been made the victims of sensation mongers of the most despicable stripe. There are facts regarding the marriage of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Murray, the death of his first wife and the disposition of his children and his subsequent actions, which, if fully published, would show how entirely false these newspaper stories were. But we do not see that the public have any right to expect the publication of these private matters. We may add that Mr. Thompson did not marry his present wife four days after the death of his first wife and that the marriage took place as early as it did was because of circumstances anything but discreditable to the contracting parties. His children have never been neglected and to-day are with friends who have charge of them pending Mr. Thompson finding a permanent home. The stories about Mr. Thompson's past career are on a par with the other stories and worthy of just as much consideration."

Mr. Thompson's statement referred to above is as follows:

"I left St. Martin's for Boston in September, 1895, and commenced attending the Emerson College of Oratory, taking a special course of election that year. I was sent to Ipswich, which is just outside Boston, by Dr. Eaton to see what could be done for the struggling mission there. I decided to put the church on a strong footing and started in with \$50 to buy land and build a church, which was done, the church being dedicated last winter. My wife and family moved with me to Ipswich. I went back and forward from Ipswich to Boston every day to college.

"In December last, the strain began to tell upon me. In February, 1898, while preaching one Sunday night, I dropped in my pulpit, was taken home and attended by Dr. Russell. I rallied again and, unheeding this warning, went heavier into the work. On the Tuesday following Easter Sunday, at dinner, I fell over. Mrs. Thompson sent for Mrs. Murray, district nurse, to nurse me. For 14 days, day and night, she nursed me without a moment's stop. The doctor ordered me away from town for a change of scene. The people raised \$60, Protestants and Catholics subscribing. The ministers of the town came forward and arranged to take my church services. My birth was arranged on the S.S. Canada for England."

"I began packing my things when Mrs. Thompson, who had been ailing for some months, took down sick. Dr. Russell attended her and an operation was performed. The doctor said it was too late, and she died on the 4th of May. Mrs. Murray never heard of our house; was never there until the sickness. Mrs. Thompson, in her dying moments, requested Mrs. Murray to look after my children. She at once took the little girl to her home and did my business for me while I was absent in England."

"I sailed for England on May 9th, on board the S.S. Winnipeg, sailing from Montreal, returning in June. Mrs. Murray's boy was only sick two days. Dr. Russell said it was a masked case of typhoid fever. It was a severe blow to us all. He was the idol of his mother, who had worked herself to a shadow as district nurse of Ipswich, where her work stands and can be investigated at any time."

"I owed my life to her and when her life was in danger we thought we would leave the old scene and start life anew. There was no law to stop us. death. The death of her boy hastened matters which otherwise would not have occurred for some time to come. We were married at Mrs. Murray's brother's place in Boston on July 9. We have never changed our names or tried to hide our identity in any shape or form. Notices of our marriage were published in the Boston papers, also in the Halifax papers, the home of Mrs. Thompson. We left Boston on July 9 for Vancouver, and after spending a week there came on to Kamloops. We came here for the benefit of our health."

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W. A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never sets.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the confidence of everybody. They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces listlessness, torpid liver, indi-

Hood's Pills
gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly, 25c. All druggists, Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DISHONORED FRANCE.

It is Now Asserted That Henry's Suicide Was Inferentially Ordered.

His Prior Crime Committed "Solely for the Good of the Cause."

Paris, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut.-Col. Henry was committed at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Colonel Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it. It is generally believed that the rest of the French army officers will follow the example of General Boisdeffre and General Gonz, under-chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that the Colonel had an accomplice in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent reports that Colonel Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported the minister of justice, M. Safran, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial.

Later in the day La Patrie announced that Col. Paty du Clam had been arrested for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery.

The minister for war this afternoon received Gen. Renouard, director of the military college, who accepted the office of chief of the general staff, vacant owing to the resignation of General Boisdeffre. This latter bid farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

When Lieut.-Col. Henry was summoned to the residence of the minister of war he found assembled there Colonel Paty du Clam, Count Esterhazy, General Du Boisdeffre, General Roget and M. Cavaignac. The minister for war had a letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry:

"You did not mention the name of the agent who furnished this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Col. Henry beat his forehead, said he had no memory for names and had forgotten the name in the case, but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, dryly. "We think the letter a forgery and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the minister, "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are a forger."

The Colonel's speech grew thick but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated and he gave a fresh explanation, but his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth, and it was feared he would have an apoplectic stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you, or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," he replied.

The fact of Col. Henry's suicide became known at Mont Valerien about 9 o'clock in the evening. It is supposed that it was committed at about 5 p.m. When officials entered his cell, Henry was found lying in a pool of blood, dead, with a terrible gash in his throat. Shortly before midnight Madame Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her admission to pass the night beside the body. Col. Henry left letters addressed to the minister of war and to Gen. Boisdeffre, in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

Emile Zola, in his famous "Taceuse" letter, published in the Aurore, which led up to his trial and conviction on the charge of libelling military officers, said:

"I accuse Lieutenant-Colonel Dupuy of having been the local worker of the official error, and then having defended his nefarious doings of the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations. I accuse General Mercier, who was minister for war when Dreyfus was tried, of being the accomplice at least through weak intelligence, in the greatest iniquity of the century. I accuse General Billot, minister of war during the late Dreyfus agitation, of having in his hands certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, and of having suppressed them, thus rendering himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice for a political reason, and in order to save the compromised staff, and General Conde, the assistant chief of the general staff, of being accomplices in the same crime—the one through religious animosity, doubtless, the other, perhaps, the esprit de corps which makes the war office a sacred and unassassable ark. I accuse General Depelleve and Major Ravary of having made a flagitious investigation, whereby I mean iniquity of the most monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belhorne, Varinard and Gouard, of having drawn up false and fraudulent reports unless medical examination shall prove them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the officers of the war department of having organized a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray. Finally, I accuse the first court martial of having condemned a man on a document kept secret, and I accuse the second court martial of having covered the illegality by order, and of committing in its turn the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person."

After a long trial in February last, M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for the alleged libel, and M. Perreux, manager of Aurore, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

NOW FOR THE HUNTERS

Grouse Reported Rather Scarce in the Districts Close to the City.

Result of Wednesday's Spoon Shoot at the Clover Point Range—Tennis Champion.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—(Special)—The Dominion Rifle Association meeting concluded yesterday, the governor-general's prize being won by Capt. Cartwright and the scores standing are: Captain of the Borden Rifles, Blair, Lt.-Col. 3rd; 491; Lupton, Lieut. 39th; Hart, Maj. R. O. R.; Heller, St. R. G.; Davidson, Capt. 8th R. R.; and Steed, Col. 13th, 488; Wilson, Capt. 33rd; Wetmore, Capt. O. W. 74th; and Bertram, Lt.-Col. 27th, 486; Armstrong, Sgt. 6th Grenadiers, 485; Crowe, Sgt. C. R. 1st B. P. A., 484; Sloan, Corp. W. J. 5th R. C. A.; and Fleming, Pte., B. I. Co., 483; Robertson, Lieut. R. A. 1st; and Broadhurst, Capt. S. C. 1st, 482; Mitchell, Capt. A. D. 1st, 481; and Cartwright, Capt. A. D. 1st, 478; Hungries, Sgt. M. S. 13th, 480; Graham, Sgt. A. Highlanders; Turnbull, Gr. G., 5th R. C. A.; and Drysdale, Col. Sgt. 1st; P. W. R. 479; and Kennear, Lt. G. S. 5th Hussars, 478.

The second-class spoon shoot at the Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association was held Wednesday afternoon on Clover Point range. The weather in the early part of the afternoon was propitious for good shooting, but towards evening a trying variable right wind sprang up and the light got hazy and uncertain. The following are the scores, the ranges being 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighter at each range:

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59

Bonner, F. A. Putcher, 81
Gunn, E. James 80
Gunn, W. 80
Sergt. F. M. R. 73
Gunn, A. 72
Gunn, W. 71
Gunn, A. 62
Sergt. T. P. P. 59